

CATAHOULA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD

Court Rulings Related to “Save our Schools” Request to Intervene

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FILE

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR

THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

CIVIL ACTION

NO. 14,430

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

versus

CATAHOULA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD, ET AL

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
FILED

JUL 07 1994

ROBERT H. SHEMWELL, CLERK

BY mel DEPUTY

FOR PLAINTIFF:

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NAUMAN S. SCOTT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

O P I N I O N

On February 1, 1994, the Catahoula Parish School Board (Board) passed a resolution to:

A. Close Enterprise High School (K-12 - 92 students - 97% white) and reassign grades K-8 (64 students) to Harrisonburg Elementary (K-8 - 181 students - 87% white). This consolidation would increase the student population of Harrisonburg Elementary to 245 students - 90% white. Enterprise students (9-12 - 28 students and 97% white) would be reassigned to Harrisonburg High School (9-12 - 136 students - 92% white). Students in grades 9-12 from the Manifest school area (currently 48 students) have been assigned to Harrisonburg High School for 45 years. The proposed consolidation will increase Harrisonburg High School's student population to 164 students - 92% white.

B. Assign grades 6-8 of Manifest Elementary (K-8 - 114 students - 99% white) to Harrisonburg Elementary. The reassigned students are 48 in number, one of whom is black. Manifest Elementary student population would be reduced, K-5 - 66 students - 100% white.

The Board felt that it cannot finance the continued operation of these two small schools when the education of these students could be accomplished far more economically with greater educational opportunities to the students by assigning them to larger schools within a reasonable busing

distance. The proposed plan is expected to achieve for the Cathahoula Parish school system an annual savings of \$341,650.00.

The Board filed a motion that the court issue an order authorizing the Board to consolidate schools and change student assignment as described above.

The United States, in its response to the Board's motion, made no objection to the proposed assignment of Enterprise High School students to Harrisonburg Elementary School and Harrisonburg High School as proposed by the Board. However, the United States pointed out that Jonesville and Harrisonburg are exactly the same distance from Manifest and that the purpose of desegregation would be better served by assigning the 48 grades 6-8 students to Jonesville Junior High School (350 students - 60% white) than to Harrisonburg Elementary (245 students - 90% white). The Unites States made no comment about the 66 K-5 students remaining in Manifest Elementary School.

On May 23, 1994, "Save Our Schools" (S.O.S.), an unincorporated association composed of major residents and registered voters and taxpayers of Catahoula Parish, filed a petition of intervention under the provision of Rules 24(a) and (b) under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure praying for injunctive relief against the Board restraining and prohibiting the Board from executing the reassignment plan.

Both the Board and the United States opposed the intervention on the grounds that S.O.S. has shown no qualifications to intervene under Rule 24(a) or 24(b).

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

According to the uncontradicted testimony of Superintendent Keith Guice, this plan has been under study and consideration by the Board for over two years prior to its adoption on February 1, 1994. This testimony is substantiated by Exhibits A through F attached to the Board's motion for authorization to change student attendance zones. An effective opposition to the Board's plans would have required intense and detailed studies and preparation to challenge the Board's motives in adopting this plan. This is a desegregation suit. The Board's plan calls for the reassignment of students. The intervenor's reply that they have been segregated for many years and therefore they should remain segregated, was at the cost of their children attending a high school (Enterprise) having a student body of 28 children - 7 children in each grade. The schools are to reopen in the middle or latter part of August 1994. The School Board requires time in preparation for the new school year and must know whether they will or will not be allowed to carry out their proposed reassignment plan. Although the resolution was passed on February 1, 1994, the application for injunctive relief was not filed until May 23, 1994 and the

hearing was not had until June 28, 1994. In short, the filing comes too late and we shall dismiss it.

We are not, in a desegregation issue of this character, limited to the consideration of the alternatives presented by the Board. It is our duty to consider the assignment of students as it affects the school system as a whole and promote or choose the available alternatives, that promote the objectives of desegregation. Columbus Board of Education v. Penick, 443 U.S. 449, 459 (1979); Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 402 U.S. 21 (1971); Davis and United States v. East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, 721 F.2d 1425, 1436 (5th Cir. 1983); Valley and United States v. Rapides Parish Board of Education, 646 F.2d 925, 938 (5th Cir. 1981) (Valley I), cert. denied, 455 U.S. 939 (1982). Therefore, we have considered alternatives not named by the Board. Jonesville Junior High School is a viable alternative to which Manifest 6-8 students can be sent. Since the busing factors from Manifest and the two alternatives, Harrisonburg Elementary and Jonesville Junior High are equal, the deciding factor should be the desegregative effect of the assignment of these students to Harrisonburg Elementary as opposed to Jonesville Junior High. In a school system with a history of segregation, there is a presumption against the legitimacy of one race schools. When a plan is adopted and schools substantially disproportionate in their composition remain,

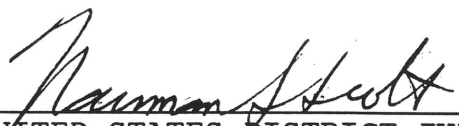
there is a presumption that conversion to a unitary system is incomplete; especially, where desegregative alternatives exist. Swann, 402 U.S. at 26; Davis, 721 F.2d at 1434; Lemon and United States v. Bossier Parish School Board, 556 F.2d 985, 987 (5th Cir. 1978). It is well-settled case law that the use of neighborhood attendance zones to desegregate is acceptable only if it disestablishes rather than reimposes or perpetuates the dual system or as here vestiges thereof. Swann, 402 U.S. at 28. Therefore, reassigning these students to Jonesville Junior High, which is 60% white, will be much more effective from a desegregation point of view than assigning them to Harrisonburg Elementary which is already 90% white. For this reason we agree with the United States that these students should be assigned to Jonesville Junior High rather than to Harrisonburg Elementary.

We also agree with the Board and the United States that the students of Enterprise High School should be reassigned to Harrisonburg Elementary School and Harrisonburg High School as proposed by the Board. There are no other viable alternatives.

Manifest grades 9-12 students have attended Harrisonburg High School since 1945. We agree with the opinion of Superintendent Guice that the transfer of these students to Block High School in Jonesville would seriously reduce the educational effectiveness of Harrisonburg High

School. They should continue to attend school as they have in the past.

Alexandria, Louisiana, this 7th day of July, 1994.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

COPY SENT

DATE 7-11-94

BY CAG

TO: Phillips

Douglas / Marshall
Reno
Johnson
Hammonds
Guice
Wright

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

JUL 07 1994

ROBERT H. SHEMWELL, CLERK
BY *ml* DEPUTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA : CIVIL ACTION
-VS- : NO. 14,430
CATAHOULA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD,
ET AL : JUDGE SCOTT

J U D G M E N T

For written reasons this day assigned, it is
ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the school
desegregation plan adopted by this court on July 29, 1969 be
amended so as to:

A. Close Enterprise High School by transferring
students in grades K-8 to Harrisonburg Elementary School and
students in grades 9-12 to Harrisonburg High School.

B. Assign students in grades 6-8 attending
Manifest Elementary School to Jonesville Junior High School.

Alexandria, Louisiana, this 7th day of July, 1994.

JUDGEMENT ENTERED, 7-11-94

BY

COPY TO

Celia Gallagher
Skinner
Reno
Douglas / Marshall
Johnson
Hammonds
Guice
Wright

Norman J. Scott
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
FILED

JUL 07 1994

ROBERT H. SHERWELL, CLERK
BY *ml* DEPUTY

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	CIVIL ACTION
-vs-	:	NO. 14,430
CATAHOULA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD, ET AL	:	JUDGE SCOTT

O R D E R

For written reasons this day assigned, the
intervention of Save Our Schools, et al is **DISMISSED**.

Alexandria, Louisiana, this 7th day of July, 1994.

JUDGEMENT ENTERED 7-11-94

BY *Celia Gallagher*

COPY TO *Reno*

Skinner
Douglas / Marshall
Johnson
Hammonds
Guice
Wright

Norman Scott
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

RECEIVED
JUL 12 1994

DECLINED

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**FILED****JUL 18 1994**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
BY ROBERT H. SHERWELL, CLERK
DEPUTY

ALEXANDRIA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	:	CIVIL ACTION
-VS-	:	NO. 14,430
CATAHOULA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD, ET AL	:	JUDGE SCOTT

R U L I N G

On July 6, 1994, the "Save Our Schools Association" filed a Memorandum in Support of Petition for Intervention. This Memorandum prays that the court recall its Judgment of July 7, 1994 or at least suspend the execution of that Judgment for reasons identified as (a), (b) and (c).

The principal reason for the denial of the Intervention was the timeliness of the filing of the motion. The Catahoula Parish School Board's resolution was passed on February 1, 1994. The Intervention by "Save Our Schools" was not filed until May 23, 1994. The United States as well as the Board is a party to this case. Both of these parties had to be given time to acquaint themselves with the intervention, to appraise the situation presented by the intervention and to file their answers and prepare their evidence. The court expedited the hearing because it was necessary to give the

Board time to effect the changes in personnel and equipment if the plan adopted by the Board on February 1, 1994 is approved by this court. Because of the current financial stress in the operation of the system, the Board spent two years to find a way to achieve substantial savings in its operation and adopted the resolution of February 1, 1994 in order to effect a savings of \$341,650.00. They now propose, in addition to the matters involved in the initial intervention, that this court order the School Board to adopt alternate plans involving parish-wide changes in the current desegregation plan. This would involve a great deal more financial expenditures by the Board. The request is made without any indication as to what specific flaws exist in that part of the current plan. The request is frivolous. We adhere to our original holding that the May 23, 1994 intervention was untimely and that the additional memorandum confirmed that opinion and the implication that it was made in bad faith. We confirm our decision and Judgment dated July 7, 1994.

Alexandria, Louisiana, this 16th day of July, 1994.

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DATE 7-18-94

BY B6

TO: Marshall

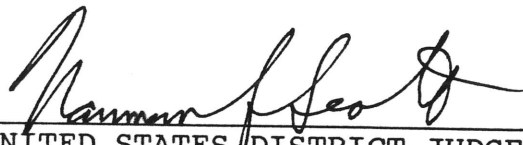
Johnson

Skinner

Guice

Hammonds

Wright


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE